§ 24.305

operation or make replacement structures suitable for conducting the business.

- (3) Construction and installation costs for exterior signing to advertise the business.
- (4) Redecoration or replacement of soiled or worn surfaces at the replacement site, such as paint, paneling, or carpeting.
- (5) Advertisement of replacement location.
- (6) Estimated increased costs of operation during the first 2 years at the replacement site for such items as:
 - (i) Lease or rental charges;
 - (ii) Personal or real property taxes;
 - (iii) Insurance premiums; and
- (iv) Utility charges, excluding impact fees.
- (7) Other items that the Agency considers essential to the reestablishment of the business.
- (b) *Ineligible expenses*. The following is a nonexclusive listing of reestablishment expenditures not considered to be reasonable, necessary, or otherwise eligible:
- (1) Purchase of capital assets, such as, office furniture, filing cabinets, machinery, or trade fixtures.
- (2) Purchase of manufacturing materials, production supplies, product inventory, or other items used in the normal course of the business operation.
- (3) Interest on money borrowed to make the move or purchase the replacement property.
- (4) Payment to a part-time business in the home which does not contribute materially (defined at §24.2(a)(7)) to the household income.

§ 24.305 Fixed payment for moving expenses—nonresidential moves.

(a) Business. A displaced business may be eligible to choose a fixed payment in lieu of the payments for actual moving and related expenses, and actual reasonable reestablishment expenses provided by §§24.301, 24.303 and 24.304. Such fixed payment, except for payment to a nonprofit organization, shall equal the average annual net earnings of the business, as computed in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, but not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000. The displaced

business is eligible for the payment if the Agency determines that:

- (1) The business owns or rents personal property which must be moved in connection with such displacement and for which an expense would be incurred in such move and, the business vacates or relocates from its displacement site;
- (2) The business cannot be relocated without a substantial loss of its existing patronage (clientele or net earnings). A business is assumed to meet this test unless the Agency determines that it will not suffer a substantial loss of its existing patronage;
- (3) The business is not part of a commercial enterprise having more than three other entities which are not being acquired by the Agency, and which are under the same ownership and engaged in the same or similar business activities.
- (4) The business is not operated at a displacement dwelling solely for the purpose of renting such dwelling to others:
- (5) The business is not operated at the displacement site solely for the purpose of renting the site to others; and
- (6) The business contributed materially to the income of the displaced person during the 2 taxable years prior to displacement. (See § 24.2(a)(7).)
- (b) Determining the number of businesses. In determining whether two or more displaced legal entities constitute a single business, which is entitled to only one fixed payment, all pertinent factors shall be considered, including the extent to which:
- (1) The same premises and equipment are shared:
- (2) Substantially identical or interrelated business functions are carried out and business and financial affairs are commingled;
- (3) The entities are held out to the public, and to those customarily dealing with them, as one business; and
- (4) The same person or closely related persons own, control, or manage the affairs of the entities.
- (c) Farm operation. A displaced farm operation (defined at \$24.2(a)(12)) may choose a fixed payment, in lieu of the payments for actual moving and related expenses and actual reasonable reestablishment expenses, in an

amount equal to its average annual net earnings as computed in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, but not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000. In the case of a partial acquisition of land, which was a farm operation before the acquisition, the fixed payment shall be made only if the Agency determines that:

- (1) The acquisition of part of the land caused the operator to be displaced from the farm operation on the remaining land; or
- (2) The partial acquisition caused a substantial change in the nature of the farm operation.
- (d) Nonprofit organization. A displaced nonprofit organization may choose a fixed payment of \$1,000 to \$20,000, in lieu of the payments for actual moving and related expenses and actual reasonable reestablishment expenses, if the Agency determines that it cannot be relocated without a substantial loss of existing patronage (membership or clientele). A nonprofit organization is assumed to meet this test, unless the Agency demonstrates otherwise. Any payment in excess of \$1,000 must be supported with financial statements for the two 12-month periods prior to the acquisition. The amount to be used for the payment is the average of 2 years annual gross revenues less administrative expenses. (See appendix A, § 24.305(d).)
- (e) Average annual net earnings of a business or farm operation. The average annual net earnings of a business or farm operation are one-half of its net earnings before Federal, State, and local income taxes during the 2 taxable years immediately prior to the taxable year in which it was displaced. If the business or farm was not in operation for the full 2 taxable years prior to displacement, net earnings shall be based on the actual period of operation at the displacement site during the 2 taxable years prior to displacement, projected to an annual rate. Average annual net earnings may be based upon a different period of time when the Agency determines it to be more equitable. Net earnings include any compensation obtained from the business or farm operation by its owner, the owner's spouse, and dependents. The displaced person shall furnish the Agency proof of net

earnings through income tax returns, certified financial statements, or other reasonable evidence, which the Agency determines is satisfactory. (See appendix A, §24.305(e).)

$\S\,24.306$ Discretionary utility relocation payments.

- (a) Whenever a program or project undertaken by a displacing Agency causes the relocation of a utility facility (see §24.2(a)(31)) and the relocation of the facility creates extraordinary expenses for its owner, the displacing Agency may, at its option, make a relocation payment to the owner for all or part of such expenses, if the following criteria are met:
- (1) The utility facility legally occupies State or local government property, or property over which the State or local government has an easement or right-of-way;
- (2) The utility facility's right of occupancy thereon is pursuant to State law or local ordinance specifically authorizing such use, or where such use and occupancy has been granted through a franchise, use and occupancy permit, or other similar agreement;
- (3) Relocation of the utility facility is required by and is incidental to the primary purpose of the project or program undertaken by the displacing Agency;
- (4) There is no Federal law, other than the Uniform Act, which clearly establishes a policy for the payment of utility moving costs that is applicable to the displacing Agency's program or project; and
- (5) State or local government reimbursement for utility moving costs or payment of such costs by the displacing Agency is in accordance with State law.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, the term extraordinary expenses means those expenses which, in the opinion of the displacing Agency, are not routine or predictable expenses relating to the utility's occupancy of rights-of-way, and are not ordinarily budgeted as operating expenses, unless the owner of the utility facility has explicitly and knowingly agreed to bear such expenses as a condition for use of the property, or has voluntarily agreed to be responsible for such expenses.